

## TRAVELLERS' REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

In effect June 2, 1889.

North.	South.
No. 2 6:00 a. m.	No. 5 6:00 a. m.
No. 4 8:00 p. m.	No. 1 10:00 a. m.
No. 6 8:00 p. m.	No. 3 7:30 p. m.
Local 8:45 p. m.	Local 2 10 p. m.

Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

## WHEELING AND AKRON RAILWAY.

In effect June 9th at noon.

North.	South.
No. 4 6:00 a. m.	No. 3 7:00 a. m.
No. 6 1:15 p. m.	No. 5 6:15 p. m.
No. 8 5:30 p. m.	No. 7 6:40 p. m.
Local 8:30 p. m.	Local 3 5:50 p. m.

In effect June 9th at noon.

## PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CINCINNATI GOING EAST.

No. 8.	Daily.	2:50 a. m.
No. 10.	Daily except Sunday.	9:05 a. m.
No. 12.	Daily except Sunday.	1:15 p. m.
No. 14.	Daily except Sunday.	5:20 p. m.
Local.	Daily except Sunday.	12:00 p. m.

## GOING WEST.

No. 11.	Daily except Sunday.	3:05 a. m.
No. 13.	Daily except Sunday.	11:18 a. m.
No. 15.	Daily except Sunday.	5:48 p. m.
No. 17.	Daily except Sunday.	8:50 p. m.
Local.	Daily except Sunday.	12:20 p. m.

## CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Panhandle route on Orrville.

South.

No. 25 Express.	10:10 p. m.	No. 2 Express.	10:30 a. m.
No. 27 Express.	3:20 a. m.	No. 28 Express.	3:45 p. m.
No. 3 Express.	3:30 p. m.	No. 3 Express.	10:30 p. m.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINHOLD, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Deposit, loan, exchange, collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President, C. Seese, Cashier.

### DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

### FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

### PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 5 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 10 to 12 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass, Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

### CROCKERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. For warehousing and Commission Merchants and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

### JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANDEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

## An Ordinance.

To establish a grade on State street in the city of Massillon, from Akron to Front street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the council of the city of Massillon, That the grade on State street between Akron street and Front street be and the same is hereby established as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the middle line of State street with the middle line of Front street at an elevation of 175.10 feet above the datum plane of city level; thence westerly and along the middle line of State street 210 feet to a point 175 feet above said level; thence westerly along the middle line of State street 210 feet to a point at an elevation of 177 feet above said level; thence westerly along the middle line of State street 85 feet to a point at an elevation of 177 feet above said level; thence westerly along the middle line of State street 125 feet to a point at an elevation of 180.30 feet above said level; thence westerly along the middle line of State street 185 feet to a point at an elevation of 187.70 feet; thence in a convex line to the middle of Akron street at an elevation of 181 feet above said level.

Done at the council chamber at said city the 5th day of August, 1889.

CHAS. E. JARVIS, President of the City Council of Massillon, O.  
Attest: H. W. LOEFFLER, City Clerk.

## Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Valentine Feltz, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1889.

JAMES L. JARVIS, Administrator.

## Legal Notice.

S. A. Conrad & Co., plaintiffs.

The Tippecanoe Stone Co., defendants. Before Wm. S. Rogers, J.P., of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 6th day of August, A. D. 1889, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-five cents (\$299.75).

S. A. CONRAD & CO., plaintiffs.

By W. M. Conaughy, Attorney.

MASSILLON, August 26, 1889.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## THEY DON'T HARMONIZE.

BAD FEELING BETWEEN THE STRIKERS AND THE "BLACKLEGS."

Work Resumed on the Docks, but the Returned Laborers Protest Against Working Hand in Hand With "Rats." The Fortunate Termination of the Strike Continues to be a Leading Theme for Comment in the Press.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Much ill-feeling existed between the returned dock laborers and the men who took the places of the strikers, and the former refused to work with them. Several encounters occurred between them. Many of the dock laborers protested that the leaders of the strike had no right to agree to the proposal that the strikers should work hand in hand with the "blacklegs." The officials of the dock companies made a complaint to the lord mayor against the action of the returned strikers and the lord mayor promised to do his utmost to keep the men to their agreement. Meanwhile the situation was regarded so serious that an urgent meeting of the committee of the dock companies, the conciliation committee and the leaders of the strike was convened at the Mansion house.

A deputation of ship owners arrived at the Mansion house while the meeting of the committee was in progress. John Burns, one of the leaders of the strikers, spoke concerning the situation and the causes which led to it and instanced several cases where unreasonable preference had been given to "blacklegs." It was finally agreed by all those present to endeavor to have the agreement kept intact by all the parties interested.

### No Love for the "Blacklegs."

The dissatisfaction over the retention of the "blacklegs" or "rats" by the dock companies is not thought likely to have any serious consequences. The directors of the companies have no special love for the men who took the strikers' places, especially as they were not sufficiently numerous to enable the managers to win the day. The companies, however, are obliged to make a show of protecting those men, and could hardly be expected to throw them out on the first day that work was begun under the new agreement. It is understood that at the conference of the mediators a tacit understanding was arrived at by which the "blacklegs" will soon find their occupations gone, without any special reason being given therefor. Work will be scarce for them, though plenty for the old men, and they will gradually be dropped from the pay rolls. On the other hand, the strike leaders agree to do all they can to prevent the regular men from assaulting or in any way interfering with the new men, so long as the retention of the latter is deemed absolutely necessary. This is not likely to be very long, as the "blacklegs" are mostly so frightened by the threats of the regulars that many of them are already clamoring to be sent back to cities whence they were brought here.

The Fortunate Termination of the Strike continues to be a leading theme for comment in the press, and the lesson drawn from recent events seems to be, in the great majority of cases, that a vast change has been wrought in public opinion during the past few years in regard to the proper relations of society to the individual. Some time ago the doctrine of *Laissez Faire* had full swing, in the sense of letting all institutions concerning property alone, no matter how much suffering might be caused by their operations. At the same time society was forced to bear the burden of at least partial alleviation of this suffering through the poor laws. Curiously enough, as pointed out by a leading journal yesterday, Cardinal Manning was one of the first to point out the absurdity of this attitude and to suggest that it might be a better policy for society to shift some of this burden upon classes of property which had specially benefited by certain changes made in the social and industrial system a century or two ago. The idea has grown in the popular mind, and the recent strike finally gave the cardinal an opportunity of proposing an entering wedge toward its realization. This is shown by the general talk now prevalent in favor of the government taking over the dock property in case there is any more trouble between the companies and the men. The fear of such a consummation undoubtedly had much to do with the comparative good grace with which the companies consented to the compromise settlement.

### Earnings of the Union Pacific.

Boston, Sept. 18.—The Union Pacific Railroad company's report shows gross earnings for July of \$2,471,072; expenses, \$1,965,314; net earnings, \$1,505,761. This is an increase in net earnings of \$206,382 over the same month of last year, a decrease of \$66,912 in expenses and an increase of \$273,321 in net earnings. The statement for seven months ending July 31 shows gross earnings of \$20,012,431; expenses, \$12,996,141; net earnings, \$7,016,287. This is a decrease from last year of \$691,969 in gross earnings, \$390,192 in expenses and \$301,777 in net earnings.

### A Fruit Steamer Ashore.

New York, Sept. 18.—The steamer Vertumnus, with fruit, Jamaica for this city, went ashore on Long Beach. All on board were saved. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon and their two children, passengers on the vessel, were being taken off in a boat, when it capsized in the surf, but they were rescued by summer boarders at the beach, who plunged in and brought them ashore. Mrs. Henry Chapman, of Brooklyn, distinguished herself by saving a 3-year-old child in this way. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

### A Boston Ship Lost.

Boston, Sept. 18.—The ship South America, of Boston, Capt. C. Conolly, for New York, with sugar, was lost at Stray's bay, Cape Agulhas, South Africa, on the 15th inst. The crew is reported saved. The ship was owned by Henry Hastings & Co.; was 1,762 tons registered, and was considered the finest wooden ship afloat.

## WOODRUFF ADMITS THAT HE PERJURED HIMSELF IN THE IVES CASE.

He Tells How He Was Made a Partner and Afterwards Asked to Resign—His Memory Very Deficient on Important Points—Denies That He Was Promised His Freedom if He Made Certain Statements.

New York, Sept. 18.—Mr. Woodruff continued his testimony in the Ives case. He stated that he became acquainted with Ives in a casual way and subsequently entered his employment. The business of the firm consisted of the buying and selling of stocks and bonds. In the spring of 1881 one day Ives surprised Woodruff by taking him by the lapel of his coat and blandly informing him that he was a partner, to receive 15 per cent. of the profits. He said he was ordered to become a partner. He had to comply or leave Ives' employ. The name of the firm remained the same, Henry S. Ives & Co. Witness stated his duties were to obey Ives, and that he never did anything of importance without instructions from his employer. In December, 1886, the witness was requested to resign from the firm. This was at the time that Doremus and Stayner appeared on the scene, and as it appeared Woodruff was distasteful to Stayner. Ives then made Woodruff his confidential clerk with a salary. When Lawyer Brook endeavored to touch the witness upon the subject of the Cincinnati trip for the purpose of gobbling up the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, Woodruff's memory completely failed him.

Witness then described the apartments of the combine at the St. Nicholas hotel in Cincinnati, stating that he had free access to all the rooms. He was present at the meeting of directors.

### Witness Prevaricates.

Witness then prevaricated somewhat as to the journey from Cincinnati to Stayner's house in Brooklyn with the books and seals of the company, and was severely rebuked by the lawyers for his apparent shortness of memory. Then ensued a repetition of the story Woodruff told about what transpired at Stayner's house. On being asked what became of the certificates after all the signing had been completed by Ives and Stayner, Woodruff replied: "I believe they remained on the table, but I don't fully remember." Then for about fifteen minutes after the above testimony Woodruff did not know anything. He did not know when he left the house or how he got to Newark or when he arrived in Cincinnati, and above all he did not know how the lawyers should be allowed to bore him at all.

### Willful Perjury Admitted.

Attorney Brook unsparingly endeavored to induce Woodruff to admit that he was very drunk on the day that Ives & Co. assigned. The witness, persistently denied this and said that he had never been drunk. On the day of the assignment he had taken the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton transfer book home, where he kept it until four or five days after his arrest, when he turned it over to Assistant District Attorney Parker. He stoutly denied that he had been promised his freedom if he made certain statements. Lawyer Brook then read Woodruff's testimony, taken in Cincinnati, in the suit of Netter against Meyer, Ives and Stayner. Referring to certain portions of that evidence Mr. Brook asked the witness if he had made the statements contained therein. Witness answered: "I did."

"And when you made those statements," continued Mr. Brook, "you knew you were committing willful perjury."

"I did," again replied the witness. The spectators in the court room were astonished at the cool effrontery of the witness, but the latter remained unmoved while admitting the falsity of his testimony in the Cincinnati case.

### Denial from the District Attorney.

Lawyer Brook continued to cross-examine the witness concerning his sworn statements in previous trials, and Woodruff coolly admitted that many of these statements were false. Mr. Brook then stated to the jury that Woodruff had been assured of immunity provided he would turn state's evidence. The district attorney promptly pronounced this statement as false in every particular.

In order to show that Woodruff was not in such mortal dread of Ives as he pretended to be, a letter from Woodruff to Ives was read, in which the former had declined to meet Ives to talk matters over after the first arrest of Ives.

Woodruff also admitted that upon Ives' instruction he (Woodruff) had just before Ives' arrest assured Ives' lawyers, "upon his honor as a gentleman," that there had been nothing wrong in any of Ives' transactions. This had been done because Ives wished to deceive his own lawyers. The cross-examination of the witness then closed.

### Continues to Perjure Himself.

Assistant District Attorney Parker then questioned Woodruff concerning his statement that his Cincinnati affidavit was false. Witness said the Cincinnati evidence had been dictated by Mr. Ives and was entirely false. Referring to the forgery of Meyer's initials by Ives, witness said Ives had committed this forgery and had promised that anything to be made out of it would be divided between Netter, Stayner, Woodruff and himself. Witness said that although he had acted as secretary of the railroad company, he had never read the by-laws of the company. A moment later making this statement he admitted that it was false. He continued to perjure himself in this way for some time to the utter astonishment of the court and jury. In reply to a question by one of the jurors Woodruff said he was a member of the First Dutch Reformed church of Newark, N. J., and had been so for fourteen years.

Robert B. Smith, assistant cashier, and Theodore M. Nevins, cashier of the firm of Ives & Co., then testified as to the methods of that firm. Nevins stated that Ives had instructed him to credit the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road with 1,500 shares of stock, although no money for the same had been received on account.

Edward S. Steiner, a clerk of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., testified concerning a loan by that firm of \$32,000 upon Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock as collateral.

## IN A BLAZE OF GLORY.

CITIZENS OF COLUMBUS EXTEND A WARM WELCOME TO ODD FELLOWS.

The Hall of the House of Representatives Brilliant With Decorations—Officers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge Down to Business—Report of the Grand Sire Shows a Flattering Increase in Lodges and Membership.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 17.—The hall of the house of representatives presents a brilliant scene with its decorations of all colors of the rainbow prepared for America's great event in Odd Fellowship. Pendant from the large chandelier at the center of the ceiling are huge bars of red, white and blue, which stretch to the four corners of the hall, fastening to the railings of the galleries. On every wall are huge flags, disks, stars and emblems of the order, all in the national colors. The galleries which span the north and south sides of the hall are scenes of splendor. Against the walls and forming the background of these parts of the auditorium are decorations of most artistic design, while pendant from the gallery railings are drooping folds of red, white and blue bunting bedecked with flags of every state in the Union. Additions have been built to the speakers rostrum and above it is placed a huge red, white and blue star, on which stand out in bold relief from a dark background the letters "I. O. O. F." in gold foil.

No less than 8,000 of this order have arrived and the trains are coming in on every road loaded down with Odd Fellows, and by to-night 60,000 visitors will be here. The city is one vast sea of decorations and the scene in beauty resembles the G. A. R.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. met here yesterday in the house of representatives in Ohio's capitol with the following grand officers present: John C. Underwood, grand sire, Columbus, O.; Charles M. Busbee, deputy grand sire, Raleigh, N. C.; Theodore A. Ross, grand secretary, Columbus, O.; Isaac A. Shephard, grand treasurer, Philadelphia; Allen Jencks, assistant grand secretary, Columbus, O.; Rev. J. W. Venable, grand chaplain, Hopkinsville, Ky.; John H. Albin, grand marshal, Concord, N. H.; John N. Perkins, grand guardian, Chelsea, Mass.; W. H. Frazier, grand messenger, Washington.

In the morning the grand body was received at the board of trade rooms, where the welcome addresses were delivered by Governor Foraker and Mayor Bruck, to which responses were made by Grand Master J. L. McKimney, of the Ohio grand lodge, and by Grand Sire Underwood.

### Report of the Grand Sire.

The sovereign grand lodge then went into session and the grand sire made his report. This shows that the annual increase of membership is larger by several thousand than that reported for a similar period during the last fifteen years.

The report from the adjunct general's files, up to Sept. 1, shows that there are 47 patriarchal militant departments; 346 component cantons; 3 band cantons; that 3,165 chevaliers have been made; that there are 19,233 canton members, and that the value of military outfit and other assets of cantons is \$782,528.83.

The report of Grand Secretary Ross for the United States shows that the aggregate totals of the expenses of subordinate bodies, separate from benefits and charities for the year 1888, and the amount of invested funds Dec. 31, 1888, are as follows: Grand lodges—total current expenses, \$1,775,682.73; invested funds, \$14,606,285.50; Grand encampments—total current expenses, \$119,053.11; invested funds, \$1,072,089.77. Number of grand lodges, 47; grand encampments, 43; subordinate lodges, 8,331, an increase of 261 over 1887; subordinate encampments, 2,001, an increase of 43; Rebekah degree lodges, 1,763, an increase of 26; lodge initiations, 59,112, an increase of 2,781; encampment initiations, 11,515, an increase of 589; lodge members, 68,553, an increase of 2,839; encampment members, 196,972, an increase of 3,232; Rebekah degree lodge members, 95,436, an increase of 18,751.

\$2,233,042.26 Paid Out for Relief.

During the year the lodges paid out for relief of members \$2,233,042.26; increase over 1887, \$123,562.91; paid extended by encampments, \$296,444.21; increase, \$9,336.15; by Rebekah lodge, \$21,816.76; increase, \$1,141.85. Total paid out for relief, \$2,501,220.23, an increase of \$47,514.21. Every state has delegates and the following are from abroad: Switzerland, C. Imhof, Zurich; Ontario, Henry Robertson, Collingwood; Col. T. Campbell, London; Francis Rae, Oshawa; Frank Hildell, London; Lower provinces, Robert Lockin, Ileton; New Brunswick, Benjamin Freeman, Charlottetown; P. E. I. British Columbia, William McColl, New West Minister; Manitoba, C. D. Anderson, James D. Jordan, Winnipeg; Denmark, John Rath, New York, N. Y.

Scores of band-orchestrated distinguished members of the order at the various hotels.

### A Regular "Johnny Robinson."

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 17.—The stage between Forest Hill and Auburn was stopped this morning by a masked man, who demanded the Wells, Fargo & Co. treasure box. This box was given him and he escaped with it. It is not known how much it contained.

### Congratulating ex-Secretary Whitney.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary Tracy sent the following dispatch to his immediate predecessor in office, ex-Secretary Whitney, at Lenox, Mass.: "Permit me to congratulate you on the magnificent performance of the Baltimore."

### His Conscience Smote Him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A conscious contribution of \$200 in an envelope, post-marked Chicago, was received by Secretary Windom yesterday. Accompanying it was the following note: "This is Uncle Sam. Put it to his credit."

## THE IVES CASE.

A Witness Tells of a Scheme Worked to Quiet the Suspicions of Bank Officers.

New York, Sept. 17.—In the Ives case Woodruff testified that Ives had told him that as the company itself controlled a majority of the stock the officers of the company had everything in their own hands, and that no trouble could come to them through the over-issue of the stock. Subsequently Ives had handed to witness 2,300 "new" shares for the purpose of canceling old stock. Two thousand shares of this lot of new stock were not recorded because there was not sufficient old stock for cancellation. Ives had erased the signature of Mr. Zimmermann from some of the certificates in order to deceive Mr. Burns, who was the registrar of the American Exchange National bank, while the stock was registered according to custom. Ives had said to witness: "We must not let Burns get on to this or we'll get up a tree." As fast as the bogus certificates were finished they were hurried over to Mr. Burns, who was waiting for them. This scheme seemed to quiet the suspicions of the bank officers, which had been aroused.

Witness had acted as secretary of a meeting of the stockholders, held Feb. 25, 1887, at which the directors were authorized to purchase the balance of outstanding stock—1,496 shares—at 150. Witness further testified that only four shares of the unauthorized stock remained out to date and that those four had been burned by Ives' direction.

The balance of the session was taken up in the examination and identification of books bearing upon the case. The trial will be resumed.

## BOB YOUNGER DEAD.

With His Last Breath He Made His Brothers and Sisters "Good-Bye."

STILLWATER, Minn., Sept. 17.—Bob Younger, the Missouri outlaw, died of consumption at 10:30 last evening, at the age of 34 years, after an imprisonment of thirteen years. Death at last came suddenly and hardly expected under two or three weeks. He began to feel the end approach at 6 o'clock and told Jim and Cole, his brothers, also serving life sentences, to remain, as he had but two or three hours to live. He sunk gradually and kept his mental faculties up to the last breath and bade his brothers and sister "good-bye." His remains will probably be taken to his native county of Jackson, Mo., for interment. All the Youngers claim that Bob never participated in any lawless act or excursion except the Northfield affair.

### Death Due to Negligence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The coroner's jury, investigating the causes which led to the collision near the navy yard tunnel on the Baltimore and Potomac road last Friday night, and which resulted in the death of Lazarus Jamison, found a verdict yesterday to the effect that the collision and Jamison's death were due to the negligence of F. H. Kramer, the telegraph operator. Kramer, it seems from the evidence given, received an order to hold all north-bound trains, but disobeying it allowed a north-bound train to go ahead and collide with a wreck on the north track, was running into the city under special orders on the south track. Kramer was held for the action of the grand jury.

### Inquiry Into Lunacy Declared Off.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The proposed inquiry into the sanity of Maj. Armes, recently court-martialed for pulling Governor Beaver's nose, which was to have begun to-day before a board of military officers, has been abandoned. Late yesterday afternoon Gen. Schottel, acting secretary of war, issued an order suspending the original order for the examination. No reasons were given for this action. Maj. Armes was fully prepared for the ordeal and had invited a physician and some friends to be present at the inquiry. He went to his home, a few miles out in the country, in the afternoon before the order was issued. Notice of the suspension of the order was sent to him.

### A Beautiful Girl Suicides.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Sept. 17.—Della Walker, aged 19 years, committed suicide by drowning at Langdon, N. H., last Friday night. She was a beautiful and accomplished girl. The cause of her suicide is a mystery. She was an intimate friend of Miss Skinner, of Keene, and Miss Walker, of Springfield, Vt., both of whom committed suicide last winter. All three attended the Vermont academy together.

### A Costly nuisance.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Isaac A. Sweigard, general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company, was sentenced by Judge Finckler to pay a fine of \$1,000 and to undergo an imprisonment of six months for maintaining a nuisance in erecting a fence along the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company, of which he was convicted last May.

### Johnny Hannigan Gives Himself Up.

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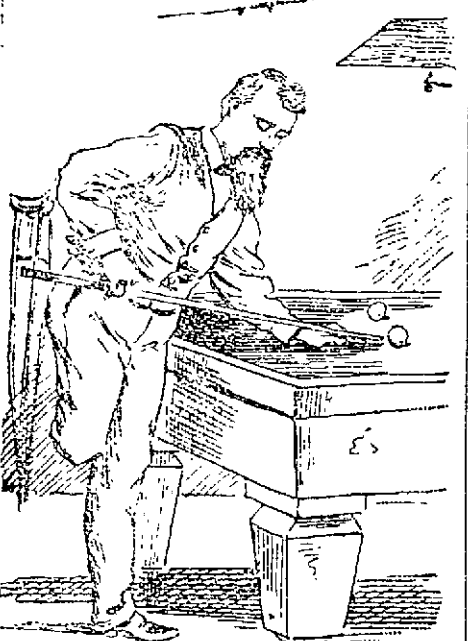


## WASHINGTON VETERANS.

## MAINED EX-SOLDIERS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

They Are in All Positions from the Senate and House of Representatives Down to All Sorts of Minor Places. Two-fifths of the National Legislators Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—While walking through the Capitol the other day I saw fifty or more maimed ex-soldiers engaged in the performance of their duties as waiters and laborers in the huge building. On that day the papers were filled with discussions of the Milwaukee Grand Army encampment, of Senator Mendenhall's pension, of pensions in gen-



SENATOR BERRY'S FAVORITE GAME. eral, and with reports of the organization of the United Confederate Veterans of the South. The thought naturally occurred to me that the further we got from that war in time the greater it appears. Young men and women who do not remember the civil war will be able to appreciate its magnitude and its importance only when its survivors are all dead, and it has wholly passed from the memory of the living into the pages of history.

It remains with us an issue, an epoch, the source and subject of much of our nation's sentiment. But how could it be otherwise when so many men who participated in it still live to talk of the most stirring scenes of their existence? Why, the other day I was in the office of The National Tribune, the soldiers' paper, and the editor told me he printed every week a circulation of 135,000 copies, and that he had in his office the names and addresses of all the survivors of the war who were on the Federal side. These men who are now engaged in tearing up and repairing the seats in which state senators sit, were all soldiers.

While I was walking about the dismantled senate chamber, thinking of the war, a representative of the veterans, a man with one leg of flesh and one of cork, called out to his assistants:

"Handle that seat carefully, boys. The man that sits in it lost a leg in the same battle, that I lost mine, and though I was on the other side I feel a sort of sympathy toward that seat of his. Take it easy, and see that it is fixed up nicely."

"And whose seat is it?" I asked.

"Senator Berry's, of Arkansas. He lost his leg at Corinth, Miss., where a ball struck some of his men took off mine. The senator and I have often talked about it, and he has even asked me to his house to play billiards with him. Senator Berry plays a pretty good game of billiards for a man with one leg. And so do I, for that matter."

"Are there any other members of congress who lost a leg in the war?"

"Oh, yes. Senator Berry lost his at Corinth; Senator Butler, of South Carolina, lost his at Brandy Station; and over in the house there are three one-legged men, or were during the last congress. I put on five Henderson, of Iowa, is one of them, though you'd never suspect it to see him moving about. He is as spry as a boy with his cork leg. Congressman Brown and Robinson, of Ohio, used to say they were in hard luck because each had lost a leg. If one had lost a right leg he could make one pair of shoes do for both. Senator Wade had lost his hard leg, too. He fought a tiger on the Confederate side and came out without a scratch, only to be thrown from a mule a few years after the war and have a leg so badly hurt that it had to be amputated. A mule? Wasn't that hard luck? The



SENATOR BERRY'S FAVORITE GAME. only one-legged men in the last congress. I remember, too, Gen. Becker, of Mississippi, and Congressman Oates, of Alabama. They were both badly hurt in battle, but I've heard they never shook hands but once, returning to do so again because it is the custom of left-handed shake."

"How many men do you suppose there were in the last congress who served in the civil war on one side or the other?"

"Probably fifty."

Fifty was not a very good guess, for my interest in the matter thus roused, I searched the biographies for accurate

figures. It proved a very interesting inquiry, too.

I was surprised to learn that notwithstanding almost a quarter of a century had elapsed since the close of the civil war, there were in the last congress no fewer than 169 men who had served in one capacity or another in that war, or more than two-fifths of the whole number of members. These congressional honors being as a rule such as are won by genius, ability, perseverance and strength of character, and not given out of the gratitude of the people, it follows that the presence in the national legislature of such an extraordinary number of survivors of a war that closed twenty-five years ago must be explainable only on some broad grounds of human nature and conditions of society.

It seems to me the explanation is that the young men of ambition, of courage, of lively spirit and strong bodies, were the men that largely made up the rolls of the armies. Their military experience was of immense advantage to them, adding to their courage and self-confidence, broadening their views and giving them greater strength for the race of life. If they went into the army through patriotism, they came out of it fired by ambition. By services in the field, too, they had won titles—general, colonel, major, captain—and these gave them prestige at home. The men who went to the war were the virile, pushing, indomitable men of the country; the boys who staid at home adding to their store of wealth and learning while their brothers were neglecting private fortune in their country's service still found themselves outdone and overmatched as soon as the latter returned to the activities and rivalries of peace.

In looking at these now returned and newly vanished desks occupied by statesmen in their season, we are reminded most strikingly of the fact that there was a Confederate army. Surprising as is the statement that of 401 national legislators 169 fought in the war between the states, it does not excite our amazement nearly so much as does this fact, that of the 169 surviving warriors almost one-half hail from the south.

Of 249 senators and representatives from the twenty states of the north in the last congress 78 were in the Union army or navy.

Of 95 senators and representatives from the ten states of the south which joined openly in rebellion, 69 were in the Confederate army or navy.

Of 58 senators and representatives from the six border states of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, 12 were in the Confederate army and 3 in the Federal.

Of 6 senators and representatives from the two states, Colorado and Nebraska, admitted to the Union after the close of the war 3 were in the Federal army.

Total in the Union army, 169.

Total in the Confederate army, 69.

Total in the border states, 12.

Total in the new states, 3.

Total in the Federal army, 78.

Total in the Confederate army, 69.

Total in the border states, 12.

Total in the new states, 3.

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Total in the new states, 3.

## HUGH OWEN PENTECOST.

## THE FAMOUS PREACHER AND WHERE HE CAME FROM.

He First Studied for the Baptist Ministry, Then He Started an Independent Church—What He Says About His Belief.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Among the group that surrounded Henry George when the labor movement became so prominent, several years ago, was a man who, for many reasons, seemed fitted to be a leader among men. His name was Hugh Owen Pentecost, and he holds the same opinions and position with reference to the movement that he did then. The people of today are always thirsting for something new. This may be one of the secrets of Mr. Pentecost's influence, for his ideas and beliefs are certainly novel.

He was born at New Harmony, Ind., in 1818. He describes the town as a seat of Fourierite community, which had been founded by the Owen family, who brought a colony over from England and for whom Mr. Pentecost was named. This colony had many things in common, and its members lived together like one large family. Mr. Pentecost says, "There has always been some socialistic blood in me," attributing the fact to his birthplace. His grandfather established a similar community ten miles away in Illinois, called Albion. Both towns are still in existence. The family resided in New Harmony only until the subject of this sketch was 2 years old, but lived in the neighborhood until he became of age. He was a printer in his youth, and spent seven years at the case.

When 21 years old Mr. Pentecost came east, entered Madison university, Hamilton, N. Y., and studied for the Baptist ministry. His first charge was at Rockville Centre, L. I., in a church partly self-supporting and partly under the care of a mission board. There he was married. While at this place he got into trouble with his denomination because he did not believe in close communion, and was obliged to give up his charge. He says: "I was considerably exercised about it. Then I started an independent church in Brooklyn, called 'The Church of the People,' but gave it up after two or three years."

He next became pastor of a liberal Baptist church at Westbury, R. L., where he was received with the distinct understanding that he held liberal denominational views. During this pastorate, which lasted several years, he died.

Up to this time Mr. Pentecost's charges had been in small places. He now became pastor of a large Baptist church at Hartford, Conn., being here also received with the understanding that he was "heterodox on the communion question." His pastorate at Hartford was very successful, between two hundred and fifty and three hundred persons joining with the church through his influence. While in Hartford he married again.

When Mr. Pentecost left Hartford it was to take charge of the Meyer Avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained three years. When he left this church he left the denomination also. He then became pastor of the Independent Congregational church, New York city. During the three years of his pastorate here he did a good deal of visiting among the poor. To this work he attributes his knowledge of tenement house life on the west side, for he spent much time in such places, where many of his Sunday school children lived. Said he: "That was a profound experience, because up to this time I had been pastor of the average, well-to-do American church." And again: "It threw me for the first time in contact with the lives of the poor, and set me to thinking in economic lines. All through the Brooklyn experience I had been growing more and more liberal, and while stationed at the Independent church I read Henry George's books."

In April, 1886, Mr. Pentecost went to the Bellville Avenue Congregational church, of Newark, N. J., to succeed Dr. George H. Hepworth, now on the editorial staff of The New York Herald. His preaching there was successful in point of the numbers who were attracted to hear him. His brilliant manner of speaking and his engaging social qualities won him friends on all sides. While he was at this church the movement, headed by Henry George, came more prominently before the public, and Dr. McGlynn's coming out of the Catholic church occurred. Of the end of his pastorate here Mr. Pentecost says: "Dr. McGlynn's attitude led me to speak about him. I had then become so thoroughly interested that I brought the subject into the pulpit, and it created much opposition. The culminating point was when the Chicago Anarchists were hanged. I made a vigorous protest. This was a protest, in the first place, against capital punishment in general. In the second place, it was not a defense of these men, but a statement that the discontent—the social ferment—which they represented, could not be quelled by hanging them, but by removing the causes which led to the discontent. This brought the opposition in the church to a climax, and I presented my resignation."

This event marks the second great change in Mr. Pentecost's beliefs, for when he left his Newark charge he left orthodoxy. He at once established three congregations, one in Newark, one in Brooklyn and one in New York, which he addressed each Sunday. The Newark congregation meets in a building next door to his old charge. The exercises, which are the same in

the three places, begin with instrumental music by an orchestra or a pianist. This is followed by a "hymn," as it is called. It consists of singing to some well known sacred tune poetry selected for the occasion from all sources. It might be added that these tunes constitute the only vestige of anything sacred about the meetings. The following is an exact copy of the programme for a recent Sunday:

ORCHESTRA.  
HYMN—Tune, "Autumn."

There are moments when life's shadows  
Fall all darkly on the soul,  
Hiding stars of hope behind them  
In a black, mysterious scroll;  
When we walk with trembling footsteps,  
Sorely knowing how or where  
The dim path we tread are leading,  
In our mad, mad, mad despair.

Stand we firm in that dread moment,  
Stand we firm, nor shrink away;  
Looming boldly through the darkness,  
Wait the coming of the day;  
Gathering strength while we are waiting  
For the conflict yet to come,  
Fear not, full moon, light will lead us  
Yet in safety to our home.

Firmly stand, though shrouds lure us,  
Firmly stand, though falsehood call,  
Hold fast, justice, truth and mercy,  
The way—though cannot fail,  
Till it is the word of cowardice,  
Till it is the language of the slave,  
Firmly stand till duty beckons;  
Onward then, even to the grave.

—Francis D. Gage.

## SELECTION FOR ALTERNATE READING.

I understand and admit the historical and logical grounds upon which the monarchical form of government is based.

Indeed, a people who believe that the universe is governed by a personal God.

That the Bible is the authentic revelation of his will and that the clergy are men appointed by him to make his meaning clear, are inevitably led to believe in a monarchy.

For the king, answerable to no one but himself for his actions.

Above the jurisdiction of the legal authorities, guiding the destinies of the nation and suffering no interference, is a faithful representation of God.

Of his position in the universe, and of the way in which he governs.

The monarchy of today depends for its authority not upon its actual power, but upon its divine origin.

It commands "by the grace of God."

The monarch keeps repeating his fairy tale with energy, while the person and the politician see to it that the poetry is by attraction and belief.

Or at least appear to. —Max Nordau in "Conventional Lies."

Oh, yet we trust that, somehow, good  
Will be the final goal of all.  
To perfect a more, sweeter, will,  
Of powers of death and taints of blood.

Rebels, we know not anything,  
We can but trust that good will fall  
At last—though we must first be good,  
And every man must choose his own.

—Tennyson.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.  
SERRANO SOLD. Mrs. Pentecost.  
COLLECTOR.

ADDRESS: "Early Release on the Johnstown Road."

OR HESTRA.

These three societies were named "Unity Congregation," and their belief was expressed briefly as follows:

Unity Congregation believes in God as a personal being, not a mere force, but a being who is with us in our trials, sorrows and joys in the world.

This formula, copied from the creed of the Western Unitarians, has lately been abandoned, because the congregation wish no connection with anything in the shape of an organization, and especially a religious organization. There is absolutely no form of government when it is taken together. The leader says that it is impossible to speak at a certain time and place, and any who wish, come to hear him. That is all the organization there is.

Mr. Pentecost now says of his belief: "I am a complete agnostic," and his address, given as in the above programme, contains the following sentences: "I do not believe there is any God who hears and answers prayer." \* \* \* "This God that people talk about is a pure and simple invention." \* \* \* "If every one would be absolutely truthful the word 'God' would go out of use."

Mr. Pentecost is a busy man during the week, for he is the editor of a weekly paper called Twentieth Century.

"Dealing with religious and economic subjects only," he says. It began its career in March, 1888, as a four-page octavo tract, containing only the Sunday addresses of the editor, but has grown to a sixteen-page weekly of good size and neat typographical appearance. Its motto is, "Hear the other side," and the editor says that it is "an absolutely open forum" in which "any one who can write good English can speak his mind on any subject with which it deals."

Mr. Pentecost says that he is still in sympathy with the Henry George movement and interested in the labor and socialistic questions. He remarked: "I accept the philosophy of what is called Anarchism." He thinks that the word "anarchy" is a misnomer, and that it should be changed to "freedom."

In personal appearance, Mr. Pentecost is a man of good height and stature, with dark complexion, hair and eyes, and an animated manner. He wears gold bow-tied eyeglasses. His face is smooth, except for a curling mustache, and his air is that of a man who has seen the world and knows it pretty well. He is a fluent and agreeable talker, and one can readily believe, after seeing him, that he is a social favorite. He does not think that children should be taught to obey their parents because the latter are in authority over them, but believes they can be guided to know right from wrong and make their choice. This is the method he has adopted with his own children.

His editorial office is of the regulation type, a carpeted, well-lighted and paper-brown "den." But his house in Newark is a veritable gem, it is said, furnished with taste and even elegance. Choice pictures and bric-a-brac adorn the rooms, and it is evident that the hand of a true genius of artistic furnishing has been at work. True to his beliefs on the land theory, Mr. Pentecost is not the owner, but the lessee, of his house.

ANNIE I. WILLIS.

It is stated that one of the Chicago limited trains recently attained a speed of fifty-six miles an hour and maintained it for a long distance. A writer in The Railway Age predicts that the present railroad time of twenty-four hours between Chicago and New York will be reduced to ten hours.



## THE MANDARIN.

While seated in his palanquin, A finer sight I have not seen!"  
Rode Ling Gum Foo, a mandarin, "We washed those garments," answered he,  
Some laundry people working nigh, "With soap that's made beyond the sea,  
Were hanging garments out to dry, The Ivory Soap they call it there,  
He beckoned with his golden fan, We find it good beyond compare."  
And thus addressed the nearest man: Then said the mandarin profound:  
"Why do the robes upon your line "Go, order me a thousand pound,  
Like glaciers of Alaska shine? And they who use another kind,  
Since we set out from Ning Po Keen, Shall prison cell and scaffold find!"

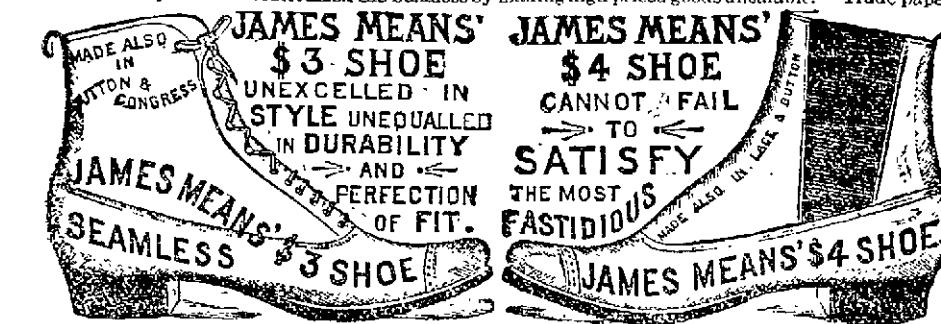
## A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory!" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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## JAMES MEANS &amp; CO'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The best testimony we ever had—James Means & Co. are the bears of the boot and shoe market. They have revolutionized the business by making high quality goods at low prices. Trade paper.



JAMES MEANS' BOOTS and SHOES  
Are Unexcelled in Merit.  
Positively the best quality goods ever made, and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with James Means' shoes so stamped if you insist upon high quality goods. If you do insist, some retailers will refuse you, but you will find the inferior goods which they make a larger profit. Ours are the original brand and those who make our shoes are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States. How your boots wear on his shoes! James Means' \$2 shoes for boys will outwear any other shoe ever made. You can have five or better.

\$2.50 Buys the Best Farmers' Thick Boot.  
JAMES MEANS' QUARTER EAGLE BOOT  
A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.  
10 Mils. make one Cent.  
10 Cents make one Dime.  
10 Dimes make one Dollar.  
10 Dollars make one Eagle.

And with a Quarter Eagle any Farmer in the country can now buy a boot that will satisfy him. Farmers have been looking for such a boot for a long time and now it has come.  
Boots and shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country. We will place the name of the nearest dealer in your town in any territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.  
Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.  
In order to immediately distribute samples of these Boots all over the country, we will send them transportation prepaid, to any man in any place where there is a post office or railroad in any State or Territory of the United States. We will send them by express or by mail, with all charges for transportation to destination prepaid by ourselves, on receipt of regular price, \$2.50. Send money by post-order or registered letter. We will accept United States postage stamps for the odd half dollar. In order to get a perfect fit, take a piece of paper and place your foot upon it, then mark out the shape of your foot, keeping your pencil close to the foot all the way around. Then take the last foot which you wore, and mark out the shape of that in the same way. We will fill your order on the same quantity and state of Territory. If we have a dealer handling our goods in your town we want you to buy of him; we do not want you to send to us as we will not interfere with the dealers who sell our goods, but we are glad to send you if you can't find a dealer. Any boot and shoe retailer or any country goods dealer can supply you with our boots if he wants to, but our dealers will try to sell you interior goods on which they make a larger profit than they ought to ask for. In that case, send to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

The name and location of our customers in your town will appear under this advertisement, in large type as shown, so you can receive their full order for a full assortment of our goods.



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BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.

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## THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY'S.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20 1889.

The machine of the Democratic party named the delegates to the Carrollton convention, and the great body of voters had no voice in the proceedings, direct or indirect. But they are used to it.

They call it a bit of sentiment to place flags on the schools. Well, it is the sort of sentiment that holds nations together, destroys anarchy, and promotes patriotism. We need all that sort of sentiment we can get.

Mysterious, indeed, are the ways of modern Democracy. Now the delegates to the senatorial convention of Wednesday were all named by the Democratic central committee, without an effort to get close to the rank and file. Yet members of this packed convention, packed if ever a convention was, had the effrontery to talk about guarding the sacred rights of the people!

The Shah of Persia summed up his observations as a traveler by declaring that in England the people said, "Time is money;" in France they seemed to say, "Time is pleasure." The Shah is about right. Of the Americans he would probably say that money is time. After all, in this respect the French are far in the lead. They enjoy themselves. Can the masses here say as much?

Before Tanner's resignation it was impossible for the Canton News-Democrat to criticize him with enough severity, now it is patriotically engaged in advising the G. A. R. to condemn the President for accepting the resignation. When the question simmers down, the whole country will unite in kindly consideration for the legless man's great and generous heart, and in approving his removal upon the discovery that in executive qualities he was lacking.

A law passed April 15 by the late legislature enables cities to demand protection at crossings, by the erection of safety gates. The city council in consulting with the C. & L. & W. and W. & L. E. railroads regarding safety gates, should not assume the attitude of a bounty beggar; it should insist with dignity and firmness upon safety gates at Tremont, Main and Cherry streets, and men to watch them day and night. If the people of Ohio cannot compel the railroads to properly protect their lives it had better enter into voluntary bankruptcy.

Allen O. Myers seems to be the Democratic factotum this campaign. It was Allen O. Myers who made the key-note speech in Pike county, and not Mr. Campbell later on, and it is Allen O. Myers' speech and not Mr. Campbell's that is being circulated as Democratic literature. It was Allen O. Myers who ran the Dayton convention, and he is already set down as Campbell's private secretary in case of the latter's election. It is the same old gang now on top that came so near wrecking the state of Ohio when last entrusted with its control.

"E. E. Dresbach, Democratic candidate for representative, was in the city to-day. He laughed to scorn the puny attempt of the MASSILLON INDEPENDENT to cause the impression that Mr. Oberlin, of Massillon, and he had some angry words. He brands the entire article as a fabrication."

The foregoing is from the news columns of the Canton News-Democrat. The "attempt" contained internal evidence of its truthfulness; it was read to Mr. Oberlin before publication in its entirety, and was pronounced accurate; it was endorsed by Miss Flora Hassler, a witness to the quarrel, as being truthful. If E. E. Dresbach branded the entire article as a fabrication, he branded himself a falsifier. THE INDEPENDENT does not deal in unreliable news.

Senator Payne's successor is to be

chosen by the next legislature. This puts into the hands of the people the first opportunity to rebuke the purchase of his seat five years ago. The election of a Democratic legislature would indicate a sentiment anything but condemnatory of the methods leading to the choice of Payne, concerning which ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman said: "The Democratic clock is put back four years, and corruption is given a new leasehold in our land. Syndicates purchase the people's agents, and honest men stand aghast." But Mr. Thurman made amistake. The Democratic clock was put back at least six years, for we find at the head of its affairs the very men who engineered the most gigantic fraud ever perpetrated upon the people of Ohio.

If there is such a thing as a pleasant feature connected with a great strike, it is this:

"It is a remarkable fact that there has been no rioting in London by the hundred thousand strikers who, during the past six weeks, have paralyzed several important branches of business there. They have marched in gigantic processions through the streets; they have held meetings of prodigious size in the parks; they have listened to the speeches of fervid orators; they have been in a high state of excitement; multitudes of them have suffered from hunger and heard the cries of their needy families; yet there has been no violent mob and no trouble with rioters; the peace of the city has remained unbroken. As a matter of course, the troops and the police have been kept ready for action, but there has been no need of their doing service against the strikers during the most formidable and persistent strike that has ever been known in London."

## CAMPBELL AND THE BREWERY TRUST.

It was charged weeks ago that candidate Campbell had been instrumental in the purchase of numerous breweries for a British syndicate. This charge Mr. Campbell saw fit to deny in terms not so sweeping as to be called a denial, yet answering the same purpose. These facts led the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette to investigate, and the result is the discovery that the anti-monopoly candidate was beyond all question one of those who most directly had to do with the consolidation of the American breweries by an English syndicate.

THE INDEPENDENT'S limited space forbids the use of all the evidence in the case, and it can only reproduce the points involved, and refer the more curious reader to the Commercial Gazette of Tuesday for particulars.

The testimony is all of the most cold and convincing character, being the unabbreviated affidavits in the case of Joseph B. Hughes, complainant, vs. Albert Carry et al., defendants, in the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

In John A. Clarke's statement he says: "That on the night of March 19 1889, affiant, at the request of said Carry, attended a conference in the city of Washington, D. C., at which were present said complainant, Jas. E. Campbell, said Carry and affiant. The proposition to purchase said property [a brewery] was discussed at some considerable length, to wit: about two hours, and it was frequently represented by both said Hughes and Campbell that the former was bargaining for the sale of said property for an English syndicate, in London, the entire scheme being purely of a speculative character on the part of said Hughes and Campbell, and by them so stated at said conference."

Again: "That when said Carry handed the said agreement to said Campbell, the latter took the former aside, and in a whispering conversation produced a paper writing which he asked said Carry to sign; wherein and whereby said Carry was to bind himself to pay to said Campbell, in the event of the brewery being sold to the English parties, the sum of \$100,000."

In other words, Mr. Campbell desired Mr. Carry to sell the brewery for \$250,000, but to make the papers read \$350,000, the margin of \$100,000 to go to Mr. Campbell in payment of his services merely "as an attorney!"

But Mr. Carry answered: "No, gentlemen, I can't make up my mind to do that. It would look like I was getting all the money myself, when in fact I would be helping you to get more money than my brewery would be worth." Said complainant Hughes then remarked: "Why, Mr. Carry, this should not disturb your conscience at all."

Mr. Campbell's original terms were not agreed to, and at a later

conference another agreement was executed, "and said Carry then and there, at the request of said Campbell, signed a private paper writing wherein and whereby said Carry agreed to pay said Campbell the sum of \$25,000 in the event of the said brewery property being sold to the English syndicate aforesaid."

Next comes Mr. Campbell's personal affidavit, in which he swears that: "Deponent has, since March 20, 1889, examined the statements of more than thirty breweries, in different parts of the country, with a view of negotiating sale of same, and is qualified, by his knowledge of the buying and selling of breweries, to state, and does state that a large proportion of the value in any brewery is in the good will or actual traffic that is done."

These extracts are from court records, and were filed in July, 1889. They come home with crushing force on top of Mr. Campbell's denial of having anything to do with the big brewery deals. Clearly he was not thinking of the governorship of Ohio while endeavoring to get \$100,000 for his personal services in selling an establishment worth \$250,000.

The way THE INDEPENDENT brought the Canton News-Democrat up with a sudden turn, when it impudently accused Mr. Clement Russell of being a boodler, is fresh in the memory of many. The News-Democrat backed down.

However, without forecasting the future, it let fall a gem equal to the one declaring a lie to be an intellectual way of meeting a difficulty. Here it is:

"It does not necessarily follow that to be a political boodler, a man must contribute money to secure a nomination, because delegates realizing that he has money in abundance, cheerfully give him support, and look for their reward during the campaign."

This, of course, makes Mr. Howells a full-fledged boodler, according to the definition of his own organ.

THE INDEPENDENT, understand, does not so charge.

## DRESBACH INELIGIBLE.

It is had enough that the Democratic party has ignored its tried and trusted leaders to import an apatate from Cincinnati to run for the legislature, but over and above this question of party propriety there comes the legal question, is Mr. Dresbach eligible to represent Stark county? Article II, Section 3 of the constitution of Ohio says:

Senators and representatives shall have resided in their respective counties, or districts, one year next preceding their election, unless they shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state.

Bouvier's law dictionary defines residence thus: "Residence—Place of one's domicile." Turning to the word domicile, the following language is used: "Domicile—As it requires an intention in order to change one's domicile it follows, that whenever a party removes with an intention of returning, he does not lose his domicile, as he can have acquired one nowhere else."

The whole point now hinges on Mr. Dresbach's mental intention when he left Massillon last fall. The fact that he resigned his position here, accepted another in Cincinnati, in published interviews declared it his purpose to leave this city, and by every act and word at that time, did give up his residence here, leads one to inquire whether Edward Everett Emerson Dresbach, if put under oath, would be willing to declare that when he left Massillon last fall he fully intended to return, and at no time contemplated anything else. So admit that his actual residence in Cincinnati, was accompanied by the mental operation of giving up his residence here, establishes his ineligibility.

There is so little prospect of his election, that the question is not likely to be raised before any court, but if by chance it should be, THE INDEPENDENT has still sufficient confidence in his personal integrity to believe that he would admit, under oath, that the impression he caused to be created when he moved last fall from Massillon, was entirely just.

THE INDEPENDENT affirms its belief that Edward Everett Dresbach left Massillon last year, as he then supposed, for all time. This being so, he has not complied with the constitutional requirement of a year's residence in this county, and is therefore ineligible to the office he seeks.

No trouble in testing time if you use Riichart's Syrup Blackberry; no opium.

## DRESBACH, DRESBACH,

THEY SAY THAT YOUR NAME IS DENNIS.

The Interesting Story of the Meeting Between the Carpet-bag Politician And Mr. E. A. Oberlin, in Which a Spirit of Brotherly Love is Manifested.

The beginning of a roar which is engaging the earnest attention of the Democratic fellow citizen and causing considerable sleeplessness on the part of the ex-preacher from Cincinnati, now running for a Stark county office, was consequent upon a private conversation, between E. A. Oberlin, and Fred Fetzler, both Democrats, good and true.

Mr. Oberlin is a steady and independent young outshoot from the good old Muscawras township stock, the kind that raises corn twelve feet high, and thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, to say nothing of casting a right Democratic ballot with unflinching regularity. An idea may dawn upon the reader when he recollects that Farmer Joseph Oberlin nominated Charles Krider for sheriff. The family can muster about one hundred and fifty votes, and without asking any help, either. Young Mr. Oberlin is a fine rock-ribbed variety, who occasionally makes stump speeches, but on the whole is modestly inclined, not given to pushing himself forward by means of showing some one else the rear. Well: Mr. Oberlin and Mr. Fetzler chatted away on the sidewalk and Mr. Fetzler asked Mr. Oberlin what he thought of the ticket. Mr. Oberlin thought he could improve it. Mr. Fetzler wanted to know how. By cutting his head off. Mr. Fetzler wanted to know what was the matter with the head. Mr. Oberlin thought it should be either reduced materially in size or provided more liberally with brains. He also thought that this head was not too ugly a specimen—in fact, it was not at home at all.

Just here the talk ended, and just here the trouble might have been nipped off for the accidental presence of a third individual. Mr. Oberlin, up to this time, had not threatened to cut or even scratch—he merely exercised the right of criticism as a citizen not bound by any club-by-law to support the Democratic ticket or suffer political ostracism. But this third person with the usual delight of a busy-body, embellished the little conversation until it had acquired the proportions of a de-politised plot, and fired it at the central committee as an organized scheme to deft at Dresbach in the interest of Mr. Krider.

When the Rev. Edward Everett Dresbach heard of the reported prospective bolt his thoughts as expressed in language were not as dove-like as most, becoming an ex-pastor and an ex-moss-nary, but very, very human.

He did not know Mr. Oberlin, but he promptly captured Candidate Krider and exploded. Mr. Krider took him in tow, and after introducing him to Mr. Oberlin, was observed to move away with a gentle snicker over-spreading his countenance. Mr. Dresbach, having acquired a fresh head of steam, exploded again.

After passing the pleasantries of the day, Mr. Oberlin was frank enough to state that he was not particularly glad to add E. E. Dresbach to his list of acquaintances.

This fact put Mr. Dresbach on easy ground at once, and he launched out in his tale of woe.

Mr. Dresbach wanted to know what it all meant. Mr. Oberlin said that it wasn't any of his business. Mr. Dresbach persisted coarsely but his tongue forsook him not and he began to threaten. He wanted it distinctly understood that if Mr. Oberlin or his friends attempted to knife him for the benefit of Krider he'd unsheathe likewise, and he'd slash away and not only defeat Mr. Krider, but the whole blessed ticket, and they could go down to ignominious defeat together.

Mr. Oberlin's wrath here rose to the surface. In language that was plain and cruelly blunt he commented upon the asinine qualities of the Meddlesome Matty who had stirred up the rumpus, and proceeded to say that the whole basis of the story was a remark of his to the effect that he had no love for Mr. Dresbach, and he was entirely prepared to stand by that remark. Warning up to his work he informed his visitor that he looked upon him as a person not fit to be a representative; he was rattle-brained, and a seeker for E. E. Dresbach's last, and all the time. In words that could not be mistaken, he informed the gentleman that he regarded him as a pious fraud; as one who had deserted his church and was just as likely to desert his party—when something better offered.

"My dear sir," burst forth the "pious fraud," as he excitedly wagged his eloquent forefinger, "I done," he says, "I done" when inspired, "I done more for the party last fall than any man in the county."

Note—He was then drawing a salary for devoting his time to a certain church in Massillon.

"Stuff!" grunted the disgusted Mr. Oberlin. "You hurt us more than you do us good. You're the biggest load we have to carry. Everybody is talking about you, and wondering what he'll do of hot water you'll jump into next. You talk like a fool. You got your foot into it at that Louisville picnic, where they had to tell you to stop talking politics before you had sense enough to quit."

"Now just let me explain," urged Mr. Dresbach.

"I don't want any explanation," said Mr. Oberlin. "I'm tired of hearing you explain. They set a trap for you, and you didn't know enough to keep out of it. You quit your church here and told everybody you were going to Cincinnati to be a missionary, and you got back here this summer as soon as you thought you saw a chance to smell an office. You've just now told me you'd get out of the county if you should be defeated. You're no Stark county man, and you've no business on our ticket. If you want to explain anything just explain how you are not a carpet bagger, as the papers call you."

It is needless to say that Mr. Dresbach did not explain, and remembering the old quotation he used while yet a preacher of the gospel, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," he sadly and silently stole away.

Mr. Oberlin very rightly regarded the visit as an impudent intrusion upon his privacy, and the probabilities are that when the votes are counted Mr. Dresbach will understand precisely what struck him.

present in activity in the world have been erected during the past twenty-five years. The country which possesses the highest amount of horse-power is the United States, with 7,500,000 horse-power; then follows England with 7,000,000; Germany with 4,500,000; France with 3,000,000, and Austro-Hungary with 1,500,000. These figures do not include locomotives, of which there are 105,000 at work with a total horse-power of 3,000,000. Thus the total horse-power of the world is 46,000,000. A steam "horse-power" is equivalent to three actual horses' strength, and each living horse represents the strength of seven men. Thus the total horse-power of the entire world represents the work of 1,000,000,000 men, or more than twice the total working population of the earth. Steam has thus tripled the entire human work power of the earth.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

## A GREAT DAY

FOR THE VETERANS AT ALLIANCE.

Speeches and Parades and a General Good Time.

ALLIANCE, O., Sept. 18.—The miserable, cold rain which had been falling for twenty-four hours, ceased last evening and the sun blazed forth from a clear sky for the Eighteenth District Brigade Encampment this morning. The early trains brought in large delegations representing the battalions of the four counties of the district brigade, nearly every one of the posts in the district contributing a few blue coats to the crowd. Mahoning county came with Tad Post and a band at the head, with a very large number of smaller delegations. Columbiana county responded from Salem, Leetonia, Columbiana, East Palestine, North Georgetown, Hanover, Wells, Erie, East Liverpool, and New Lisbon, with drum corps and a flourish. The Canton and Massillon boys, with a fair representation from Minerva, Beech City, Waverly, Navarre and Canal Fulton, brought up with a good crowd of soldiers. Carroll county, though a little weak, sent a few good men.

The procession formed on Main street, and marched to Highland park, where a sumptuous free army dinner was served with hard tack, pork and beans, and black coffee for a man, and with an abundance of more delicate provender on the side. The meeting was addressed by General S. H. Hurst, commander of the Department of Ohio, General W. H. Gibson, Major William McKinley, jr., ex-Congressman L. D. Woodworth, of Youngstown, and others. This evening a camp fire was held in Goddard's park, and the Pennesse structure was filled to overflowing. At the campfire camp addresses were delivered by Major McKinley, Major Woodworth, and General Hurst.

## He Stands Alone.

When A. J. Forbach first started out on his career in the professional halcyon, "shows" were plentiful as leaves in Valamprost, and they all seemed to earn a fair support. Where are they now, and who only answers. There is not now a manager in existence, in that capacity who held that position twenty years ago. Nor is there the ghost of any "show" left of all the many who were as likely to succeed as his own when he first went "up on the road." "Bad seasons," "poor support," and various other causes brought the weaker to an untimely end, and they disbanded, broke up, and fell by the wayside. Then the stronger, for greater strength combined, and there arose bickerings and a cry out and decided on followed, and names known to country through, and to be upon a tower of strength, sank to nothing and forgetfulness. All but one. To-day the name of Adam Forepaugh stands resplendent and alone, a monument of honest performance, uprightness and integrity, and were it the only thing he had behind him in the world it would be an inheritance with a "price far above rubies."

## STARK COUNTY FAIR.

## Excursion to Canton.

The Pennsylvania Company will sell excursion tickets at the rate of forty cents from Massillon to Canton from September 23rd to 27th, good returning until Saturday, September 28th.

Ladies, Misses and children's oil grain waterproof shoes very cheap at J. D. Frank & Co's.

## Peculiar.

In the combination, proportion and preparation of its ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful medicine for purifying the blood, giving strength and creating an appetite.

## Remarkable Professional Service.

Among the noted professional men of the country who have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. France, of Columbus, O. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legitimate means, and so far therefore he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling, and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which has enabled him to high commendation even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of science he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree.—Toledo Blade.

## DR. FRANCE

Formerly of New York, now of the FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, O., by request of many friends and patients, to visit Massillon, Tuesday, Sept. 25. Consultation and examination free and strictly confidential in the private parlor of the Hotel Conrad. One day only.

Wanted—Everybody to know who wears boots that we have the largest and cheapest stock of kip and rubber boots in the city at prices to suit you all. J. F. Frank & Co.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Mexican consul at Antwerp has committed suicide on account of financial difficulties.

The Frick Coke company is negotiating for all the Cambria Iron company's coke interests in the Scottsdale region.

A. Gardner, of Pittsburg, has purchased the base and taken possession of the Hotel Windsor at Youngstown, O.

The entire system of the Baltimore and Ohio road for the eleven months of the fiscal year, show a net increase of revenue of \$88,708.

Thomas Wilnot, of the South Side, Pittsburg, was killed by being run over by a train on the P., V. & C. road Wednesday forenoon. He was 63 years of age.

The bodies of T. P. Ritter and J. D. Lawler, supposed to be passengers on the ill-fated steam yacht lost on Sunday last, were pulled up in the lake near Cleveland on Wednesday.

Three miles from Rutledge, Ga., John Egan, colored, went into the yard of Miles (Pamunough) (white), and when ordered away, he shot and killed Fambrough. The negro escaped.

A recent tragedy is reported at Szatmar, Hungary. A Jewish family of six persons were killed with hatchets and horribly mutilated by unknown persons. The motive of the crime was robbery.

The glass manufacturers of the United States, who have an organization for mutual protection, held their fifth annual meeting in Chicago yesterday. The business transacted was of a routine nature.

Louis Strauss, banker, 15 William street, New York, has individually assigned. He is senior partner of Louis Strauss & Co., New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The amount of his individual liabilities and assets cannot be ascertained.

## The Pittsburg Exposition.

We wish to call attention to that great enterprise, where one can see so much for so little money. We advise our readers to take advantage of the cheap transportation and see the great exposition, and while visiting the sister cities do not fail to look for No. 82 Federal street, Allegheny, where one of the finest and most complete liquor stores can be seen in this country. You will convince your own eyes, that when you give your patronage to such a house, you are sure to be well treated and get a value for your money. The proprietor of said house cannot afford to have the reputation of a cheap house. He continues to sell a fine quality of whiskey at \$1.00 per quart, or six quarts for \$5.00. His silverware is as good, which he sells at \$1.50 per quart. All kinds of wine from France, up to, and no extra charge for packing or shipping to any place. Send for his price list and catalogue and oblige.

## Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Stearns, M. D., 131 Pearl street, New York.

## How's This.

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of death that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honest in all his business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

Wm. & Travis, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KISSAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

E. H. VAN HORNES, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Remedy is taken internally acting upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. To the mucous membrane of the throat, sold by all druggists.

## Don't Whip a Sick Horse

Not take Cathartics. Palsies, colic, your horse's bowels are so sore. They are whips. Buy only on Adams—Mills' Nerve and Liver Pills. They get through to the bowels—satisfies all at Z. L. Bantz's.

## Fearful and Wonderful.

The Bile is a "man" is beautiful and wonderful in itself. But the physiologists all concede that the most wonderful portion of man's mechanism is his system. It is located in the seat of the mind, and the control of all the bodily organs. When the nervous system is "loose" the part is paralyzed. The bile, blood and bones are as nothing to it. Displacement of the brain nerves causes loss of head-ache, fits, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, sexual weakness, nervousness, neuritis, cold in the face, etc. A trial bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine—the latest and most successful remedy for these diseases may be had of Z. T. Bantz's drug store.

Take  
Hood's  
Sarsaparilla  
100  
Doses  
One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won for Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Children Cry for  
Pitcher's Castoria.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

## Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The next senator from this district resides in the first ward, Massillon.

The Vogt Stone Company has just put in operation a powerful new steam drill.

The C. L. & W. Railroad Company is ready to put in new telegraph poles from Elyria to Uhrichsville.

Russell & Co. have completed a switch leading down the left bank of the canal to the electric light station.

A cucumber of Bert Fuller's raising, weighing three pounds and ten ounces, is deserving of a premium.

On Monday next THE INDEPENDENT will contain the assignment of ministers attending the Methodist conference.

A complete telephone exchange directory, a want of long standing, is in press, and will soon be issued to the public.

Mrs. J. L. Smith left on Tuesday for Sandusky, being unexpectedly called there by the death of her mother, Mrs. Curtis.

The light seen north of here Monday night was caused by the burning of the air shaft of the No. 5 coal mine, near Millport.

Andrew Carnegie in his Pittsburg Dispatch interview says that he has not bought the controlling interest in the Valley Railway.

Navarre stockholders have concluded to compromise the W. & L. E. R. R. case upon the terms accepted by the Massillon association.

Frederick Honic died Sunday at his residence on North street, of yellow jaundice. He was 65 years of age and left eight adult children.

Ed Biehler, yardman of the P., F. W. and C. railroad, had his right hand mashed while making a coupling between Massillon and Canton.

Attorney McMillan yesterday showed an INDEPENDENT reporter a peach raised by John R. Walters of West Brookfield, which weighed one half a pound.

The venerable Tuscarawas township Democrat, Squire Krider, was in the city this morning, on his way to attend the senatorial convention at Carrollton.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company announces that on and after Sunday, September 15, all Sunday passenger trains will be discontinued.

Beaver Run mine, operated by the company by the same name, of this city, has been worked out and abandoned. The machinery will be used at the company's new mines.

Massillon Commandery, No. 4, K. T. will leave Sunday October 6, at 1:12 p. m. for the Washington Triennial Conclave. The fare will be \$11.50 for the round trip tickets good for ten days.

Judge Pease returned Wednesday from Ephraim, Pa., where he retreated as the hay fever season approached. He found the relief he sought, and comes home in the best of health.

Contractor H. C. Baer has been awarded the contract for the building of St. Timothy's mission for colored people, on Wellman street. Work will be commenced as soon as possible.

Chas. Berger, employed by the P. F. W. & C. Railroad Company, whose home is in Alliance, claims that while he was asleep on a bench at the Ft. Wayne depot last night he was robbed of his watch and money.

Louis Arrington, of Massillon, was in the city last week and attended the meeting of L. A. 6111. He left Saturday and intends going to Colorado Springs to organize an assembly at that place.—National Glass Budget.

Mrs. Pinney's long and interesting letter from the Sandwich Islands in this issue, and will be read with lively interest by all, especially her hundreds of personal friends, whom she had in mind when she penned the lines.

The earnings of the W. & L. E. in August were \$82,580, an increase of \$9,785 over that of August 1888. The Valley Railway showed a decrease of \$2,914; the C. A. & C. an increase of \$10,228; the Cleveland & Canton, an increase of \$7,618.

The Rev. Dr. T. P. Marsh, president of Mt. Union college, preached Sunday morning and evening at the First M. E. Church. Dr. Marsh is a short and thick set man, who might pass anywhere for the double of President Harrison. He is a man of ability.

The Urbana Citizen says: "Grover Cleveland will visit Urbana on Saturday, September 28th, and remain over Sabbath as the guest of his college chum, Dr. Henderson. On the following Monday he may address the citizens of Urbana on the tariff question."

A part of the Harmonia band serenaded John Yingling on the eastern city limits, after the concert, Friday night. Shortly after the musicians ascended the fourth ward band stand—the stand-pipe, and discoursed their sweetest music at 1 a. m. from an altitude of 150 feet.

Under a present law township trustees advertise for proposals for medical services. This was the case in Wayne county, but several local physicians attended the township poor, putting in a bill for the same. The trustees refused payment, and the case finally came before the court of common pleas, where it

was decided the doctors could recover nothing.

It was impossible to state the public school enrollment at the opening of the term, as the new East street building was not fully occupied until last week. The enrollment this year foots up 1,596, being considerably in excess of the enrollment of any previous year, and almost half of the entire enumeration.

Representative Wilhelm was met on the streets this morning and reported that a heavy frost prevailed in the lowlands about Justus last night, but no damage was done. When asked about the prospects of his candidacy the Squire answered that he had not yet observed anything to indicate doubt as to his election.

Chief Engineer Harry Freese, of the Valley Railway, has finished three lines into the city. The first follows the east bank of the canal; the second crosses the Ft. Wayne and C. L. & W. railroads near their present crossing, and leads toward the W. & L. E.; the third follows the west bank of the canal, and, in Mr. Freese's opinion, presents the fewest engineering obstacles. The office work in connection with the surveys has not been completed.

Contractor H. C. Baer was met this morning by an INDEPENDENT representative and interrogated in reference to a possible clue to the perpetrators of the piece of vandalism at the C. M. Russell residence. Mr. Baer expressed his sentiments in very plain and unmistakable language about the dastardly work, stating that the damage done in a few hours would require a week to repair, and that if it was possible to discover the miscreant he would cheerfully pay \$1,000 instead of \$500, the amount offered in the advertisement. He has some views and suspicions on the matter which he hopes will result in the detection of the scoundrels.

## PERSONALITIES

## And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. Fred McMillan returned Sunday from a two weeks' visit all over the East.

Miss Fannie Upham has gone to Buffalo to visit her brother and other relatives.

Miss Maggie Deardorff, of Texas, is visiting Miss Helen Johnson, on the plains.

Mrs. Byron Angel and daughter, Bertha, of Akron, are visiting at the residence of Mr. F. Loeffler.

Messrs. J. H. Hunt and E. Gleitsman have gone to Canfield to attend the reunion of the 19th U. S. V. I.

Mr. A. A. Russell left last night for Salt Lake City, Utah, to take charge of the exhibit of machinery at the territorial fair.

Married, at the U. B. parsonage, on September 15, 1889, by the Rev. W. O. Siffert, Mr. William H. Tresler and Miss Ida Axx.

F. G. Borden and wife left Tuesday, on a two months' trip through Michigan. They will also visit Detroit, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Mr. William Minich, formerly of Cleveland, is now a resident of Massillon, having a position with the Ridgway-Burton Company.

Licenses to wed have been issued to Henry A. Snyder and Laura G. Shafer, of Cairo; William H. Tresler and Ida Axx, of Massillon.

Edward Buehl has left for Pittsburg where he will remain a week. He will then go to Philadelphia, and resume his pharmaceutical studies.

The marriage of Mr. Win. Kohl and Miss Ida Lomady took place at St. Joseph's Catholic church on Tuesday, the Rev. J. T. Cahill officiating.

Mr. Geo. Cochran, a former Massillonian, and Miss Carrie Meichel, of Springfield, O., were married at the home of the bride's parents, on September 4th.

Mr. F. B. Baker, a nephew of J. L. Green, formerly telegraph operator at the C. L. & W. depot in this city, was married to Miss L. Blanche Starnats, at Yakiman, Wash. T.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Warwick and Miss Katharine reached home Tuesday after their European trip. Mr. W. K. L. Warwick returned also, having gone to New York to meet them.

Arthur Kaley, Walter H. Allman and Frank Silk left on Monday morning for Delaware, O. The two first named expect to take a full course in the Ohio Wesleyan university, while Mr. Silk will enter the commercial school.

Martin Pfing returned Saturday after a three months' trip to Europe. He had a pleasant passage in the "Pennland," catching a little of the storm just before entering New York harbor. He spent a week at the Paris exposition, and visited also, Strasburg, Metz, Weisenburg, Antwerp and other cities.

## Canton Societies.

Miss Thompson gave a company Friday evening at her home on North Market street, Canton, which was largely attended, those present from Massillon being Miss Wales, Miss Bayliss, Messrs. Willard Arnold, and Arvine Wales. It was quite as delightful as any of the numerous social events of the season. The parlors were used for dancing, and the lawn and piazzas served equally pleasant purposes. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chance, of Philadelphia, assisted in receiving the guests, many of whom were of the town.

## HOWELLS NOMINATED.

## HE PLUCKS THE FRUIT BY ACCLAMATION.

## The Proceedings, Resolutions and Other Work of the Carrollton Convention Detailed.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

CARROLLTON, O., Sept. 18.—The twenty-first Democratic senatorial convention, so far as numbers and enthusiasm were concerned, was a spiritless event. Hardly half of the regular delegates were present. The convention was called to order at the court house, with John E. Monnot as temporary chairman and J. V. Lawler secretary, and Monnot proved to his own satisfaction that the motto of the late legislature was "Damn the People," and that unless the virtuous candidates of Democracy were elected that would be the motto of the rest. Having thrashed the tyrants of Republicanism, committees on organization and resolutions were named, and the convention adjourned for dinner.

At the afternoon session the temporary organization was continued. Nominations were called and a deep and solemn silence ensued. The chairman wondered whether there were any candidates. Finally John McBride said that if Howells would have it by acclamation he could take it.

A. P. Mortland, a Carrollton lawyer, was also named. The resolutions endorsed the St. Louis and Dayton platforms, Campbell and all other nominees, local and state. They pledged efforts to elect a Democratic legislature to undo some of the unjust legislation of the last assembly.

Balotting being in order, Mr. Mortland withdrew and Mr. Howells was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Howells was introduced and promised to fairly and squarely represent the Democratic principles if elected. He assented to the tariff and went over the graves of Grover Cleveland, Tilden and other patron saints.

ED. B. BACH

## Expresses Himself on Dresbach.

"Mr. Bach, what do you think of Dresbach?"

Mr. Bach, the ex-candidate for representative on the Democratic ticket, replied:

"It was not policy to nominate a man who, common rumor says, is ineffectual. He's a bright man, but there are residents in the party who will not support him. Have heard expressions of sentiment in my township, Jackson, to that effect."

The gentleman said in an after-talk "Mr. Monnot used me up in Canton when I run for representative, and I now propose to rip him up the back for the work he did against me in Canton."

## THE OLDEST INHABITANT

## No Longer Alive—His Habits.

Ellis M. Johnson, the oldest man in Stark county, died on Sunday at the age of one hundred years, five months and fifteen days. Of his faith and friends the Alliance Review says:

"Enough of Quaker birth, Uncle Ellis held religious views peculiar to himself. Believing that 'God is nature and nature God,' he came as near being a Pantheist as his creed can be expressed in a single word, though that term very imperfectly defines his religion. His love of religious discussion, a subject on which he read and thought much, doubtless gave many a wrong impression of his views. Keen to take an advantage in debate, any argument which suited his purpose, whether that of Pope or Pagan, he would use with a twinkle of game in his eye."

"He had the honor of a personal acquaintance with many eminent men of olden time, among whom were William Henry Harrison, Henry Clay, Lafayette, of Revolutionary fame, Gen. Winona Scott and Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. In his boyhood Neil Gillespie, James G. Blaine's grandfather, was his most intimate companion, and he has but recently received friendly letters from the distinguished grandson, our present secretary of state."

Of his habits, the Leader says: "Mr. Johnson's habits of life were very regular and of the best. He never used intoxicating liquors or tobacco in any form, and for sixty-five years the sun never caught him in bed but once. He was never troubled with severe illness of any kind. In religious belief he was pronounced liberal, firm in his views, but not bitter. Of late years he had passed in great measure from public view, seldom leaving home, and never venturing further than the business center of Mt. Union."

## That Ohio Ship Canal.

A dispatch from Akron says: "One boat is now building in the local canal boat yards. A veteran canal man, Wm. H. Payne, says: 'There will not be a great deal done in the way of boat building until it is settled whether the policy of the legislature is to be one of improvement or whether the canals are to go. The Ohio canal, from Cleveland to Dresden, is by far the best route for lake and river boats to take in going from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, and the ship canal question is bound to be decided soon. The \$335,000 that the canal commission has added, or is quite sure to add to the canal wealth of the state, ought to go a good way, and after expending that much, I cannot believe that the people will be willing to give them up.'"

## Tuscarawas Township.

That grand old township, rich in history, organized as a political community

in 1810, almost eighty years ago, will have its place in local history, not only in Howe's Historical Collections, and in the political incidents of 1889, but in its social and moral aspects of this year of grace which may be developed in the Royer divorce case. The INDEPENDENT's correspondent at Greenville appears to have dived into the middle of things in the gathering up of items for today. What he says will be found elsewhere in this issue.

## STRIKE

## FOR YOUR ALTARS AND YOUR FIRES!

Mr. McBride Fears that Our Liberties are in Peril—The Resolutions.

When THE INDEPENDENT went to press Wednesday the Hon. Anthony Howells was still making "a very few brief remarks" to the Carrollton convention. When he had sufficiently expressed himself, Charles Krichbaum, the suave orator of Canton township, gentlemanly Johnson Sherrick, who once sat in the senate, and once only, and Altee Pomerene, a product of H. H. A. county, each made their little bow, and uttered just "a word or two."

Then John McBride got up. Mr. McBride is easily the best talker in the Democratic party; he speaks smoothly and to the point. His effort was largely of a congratulatory nature, but he could not refrain from an assault upon the governor. While talking of election bands, he dropped the broad statement that in the little city of Hamilton all the city officers, including firemen and policemen, excepting those the mayor, are "elected by Governor or Father." He stated that the original Columbus and Canton friends of 1889 occurred while the same legislation was in operation that is still in force. He concluded by an affecting appeal to the people to vote for Columbus if they ever had their altars and their fires. Mr. McBride seemed to feel that the election of Forester was the same as the election of the entire population. For full particulars read Marco Bozaris.

The report would not be complete without the resolutions in full:

Resolved, That we reaffirm and heartily endorse the principles of the Democratic party as set forth and promulgated by the last national Democratic convention, at St. Louis, as amended, and reaffirmed at the last Democratic convention at Dayton, as the correct principles in the interests of the American people.

It is resolved, That we heartily endorse James E. Campbell for governor, as being a worthy, honest and upright man, who will make the people of Ohio a most excellent government; that the entire state ticket is a most excellent ticket, and we heartily endorse every nominee on the ticket.

Resolved, That the pledge our support to the national Democratic ticket, to work to secure the next general assembly of Ohio that shall be in a position to benefit our people, and undo some of the unjust legislation enacted by the last general assembly.

## The World-Renowned German Oculist, Aurist and Optician, DR. MORITZ SALM



FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL OF THE Germania Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary, 1014 E. 10th St., Massillon, O.

## SAVED FROM DEATH BY DR. SALM. AN AWFUL CASE OF CATARRH.

In February last I began treatment with Dr. Salm, of the Germania Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary, of Columbus, for catarrh and affection of the lungs. Before I went to him, I could hardly obtain a night's rest, caused by coughing and distressing feelings in chest, and choking sensation. I had a great deal of pain in the head, my complexion became sallow and I was greatly emaciated, always felt tired and had lost my energy. Now after five months treatment I am a different man, can do a good day's farm work. I have a good appetite, good color, my cough has almost entirely left me and never awakes me at night any more. In fact I am well satisfied with the result of treatment obtained from Dr. Salm.

Newcomerstown, O., July 3, 1889.

## RINGING IN THE HEAD, DEAFNESS, THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE, ALL CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED BY DR. SALM.

Nine months ago I began treatment with Dr. M. Salm, of Columbus, for catarrh, ringing in the head, partial deafness, throat and chest trouble and general debility. I am now a new man, and with the exception of an occasional slight ringing in the ear, I am as hearty as any man. My catarrh has passed away, can hear very actively, have no more coughing or pain in the chest and head. I had been suffering for eight years, with all the miserable symptoms attending this disease, and now consider myself entirely cured.

ISRAEL SHAFER, Age 49.  
New Cumberland, O., July 8, 1889.

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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,  
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

# FOREPAUGH AND WILD WEST!

THREE PARTS THE WILD WEST IN PART

The Most Magnificent and Successful Combination of Wild Shows Ever

## A HOLIDAY FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

WILL EXHIBIT IN ALL THE WEST ENTIRELY AT

# MASSILLON, Friday, October 4th,

DR. WILLIAM F. CARVER—the Wizard Rifleman.

# FOREPAUGH SHOW, WILD WEST

Its 26th annual tour, and has now joined with the national and patriotic Exhibition, and last season in America of the Grand PARIS HIPPODROME, with all its charming, dashing and daring French Family Chair, Cycles, Bicycles and Drivers.

## 3-Coossal Circus Companies-3

## 1000 WILD BEASTS 000

## 30 TRAINED ELEPHANTS! 30

Lions, Tigers, Hippopotamus, Giraffes, Sea Lions, Etc.

All in grand combination with the renowned, romantic and realistic WILD WEST EXHIBITION, with all its thrilling and romantic features of civilization's march across the plains—and supplemented with the scenic and military theater spectacle.

## CUSTER'S LAST RALLY;

Or the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

## 200 GENUINE SIOUX INDIANS, 200

Cavalry, Scouts and Buffalo Soldiers, brought into action in the reproduction of this tragic and fearful frontier episode. Dr. W. F. Carver as the Hero of the Little Big Horn.

Masterly Representation of the Attractions

## MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

Vividly illustrating the Dangers of Early Indian Invasion Across the Plains.

The famous Sioux and Cheyenne warriors, with their bows and arrows, and their brave and daring deeds, are brought into action in the reproduction of this tragic and fearful frontier episode. Dr. W. F. Carver as the Hero of the Little Big Horn.

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## GORGEOUS DRESS PARADE

of the Mighty Combine takes place at 7 p. m. daily, embracing a public view, free of charge, to every body, all the latest and most fashionable fashions, worn by a symposium of professional models of the Coossal Circus, Wild West, Hippodrome, Menagerie, Trained Animals, Eastern Continental Circus, Etc.

Admission, 50 cents. Children under 10, 25 cents. Reserved numbered seats, with lock and foot rests, and with magnificent view of Custer Battle and all the rest of the Hippodrome, 100 cents. Two Complete Exhibitions Daily. Doors open at 7 p. m. The first performance at 8 p. m. the last at 10 p. m. Mr. Adam Forepaugh, Jr., begins at 8 p. m. Cheap Round Trip Excursions on all Lines of Travel. See Local Agents.

For the accommodation of those who would avoid the crowd at the Custer Battle on the ground, tickets and reserved seats can be obtained at

## INDEPENDENT CO'S STORE, 20 E. MAIN ST.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor. ADAM FOREPAUGH JR., Manager.

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WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, REPAIRING.

MASSILLON, OHIO







## BY HIS BROTHER'S KNIFE.

A DISPUTE OVER A GAME OF CARDS  
LEADS TO A BRUTAL HOMICIDE.

**Giovanni Franceschiello Stabs His Brother  
In the Heart, Abdomen and Back  
Which Causes Instant Death—The  
Murderer Escapes but is Captured  
After Nearly a Day's Chase.**

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 16.—Another blood-curdling murder is added to the long list occurring in this city during the past year. The last one happened on Saturday evening and is revolting in the extreme. Michele Franceschiello arrived in this city from Italy about five months ago to join his brother, Giovanni, who had been here about two years. The two brothers with other Italians sleep in the house of Pietro Carsaro, at the East End. They received their pay on Saturday, and a party of them gathered at Carsaro's house and spent the evening drinking beer, playing cards and singing songs. They were all more or less under the influence of liquor and finally commenced playing cards for \$1 a game. Giovanni, the men who were present say, was rather too badly intoxicated to play well, and he lost several dollars, which his brother won. Giovanni grew very angry, and jumping from his stool, pulled from an inside pocket a broad-bladed dirk knife of exceeding keenness. Before anyone could interfere he stabbed his brother, Michele, in the heart, cutting the heart almost in twain. As Michele sprang to his feet a second vicious cut went deep and long through his abdomen, and as the victim fell to the floor, Giovanni stabbed him twice in the back.

**The Murderer's Flight.**  
The Italian Cain waved his knife at the four other Italians who were in the room and retreated down the stairway. Carsaro ran for a revolver and followed Franceschiello into the yard. The murderer ran at the landlord with his knife uplifted, and the valiant Carsaro retreated to the house. Giovanni then darted away into the darkness. He was without hat, coat or shoes, but his bloody knife prevented any of the frightened Italians from following him. A physician was called, but he was not needed. The corpse was a terrible sight. It was covered with blood, which had run about in a great pool on the naked floor. The body was left there during the night, and a police guard was put on the house. The revolver which Carsaro had been afraid to use was taken from him.

**Chasing the Murderer.**  
A large number of Italians, who live near the place where the tragedy occurred, joined in the hunt. By midnight there must have been over 100 men, police officers and others, searching the gardens, groves and ravines within half a mile every way from Archibald street. The country there is rough and, in places, is heavily timbered. It is on the very edge of the populated district, and the search for the murderer was a difficult one. The detectives tramped through streams, fell into holes and climbed over fences. The search was kept up all night. Capt. Mercer secured a horse and after riding all day Sunday came across his man in a corn field about five miles from the scene of the murder. As soon as the captain saw the fellow he ordered him to halt, but he paid no attention to the command and immediately started on a run. The captain then fired at the fugitive, but not until a third and fourth shot had been fired did the murderer stop, and then throwing up both hands he quietly submitted to arrest, when he was brought back to the city and lodged in the Nineteenth ward station. A man captured he was still confident, shrewd and barbed, having been unable to secure anything in his wanderings.

**A Collection Clerk Attempts Suicide.**  
CAIRO, Ills., Sept. 16.—The accounts of T. W. R. Williams, collection clerk in the joint offices of the Adams, Northern and American Express companies here, were checked up Friday and an embezzlement of \$800 was discovered. A warrant for his arrest was issued Saturday evening, but was not served, as the young man was too sick to be removed or to escape. An attempt was made by several societies to raise money to make up the shortage and half the amount was raised, with which it was hoped a temporary compromise might be effected, the balance to be raised later. This scheme failed. Williams made an attempt at suicide by taking laudanum.

**Directors Elected.**  
ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—The stockholders of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway elected the following directors: Sir Geo. Stephen, of Montreal; Sir Donald A. Smith, of Montreal; Geo. Bliss, of Morton, Ills.; C. C. Wm. Minot, Jr., of Boston; H. D. Minot, of St. Paul; and J. J. Hill, of St. Paul. W. H. Forbes, of Boston, declined reelection, and to fill his place and the vacancy left by Mr. Minot's departure to the Santa Fe road, Messrs. Bliss and Sterling were elected. No meeting of the directors has yet been held.

**A Stockman Fails.**  
CRESTON, Ia., Sept. 16.—W. G. Black, a prominent stockman and farmer of Lincoln township, has failed for a large amount. Saturday afternoon a real estate meeting for \$200 and two chattel mortgages for \$100 each were filed by the First National bank of Creston, which is a creditor. Liabilities and assets are yet unknown. The large stock of horses, cattle and sheep are complained of these times, and the best example of the situation in all with running by superior competition and being able to win a prize for best cattle.

**Convicted to be Hanged.**  
PITTSBURGH, Ky., Sept. 16.—At the trial of Monte and Lou Daykin, two of the most notorious criminals, they were convicted of the murder of the McCoy brothers and sentenced to imprisonment for life. They claimed that they were innocent, but the jury found them guilty of the murder of 1896. McCoy and Simpson are to be hanged Dec. 3.

**Wagoner to be Hanged.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Mail Warner has not yet been hanged, but he will accept the punishment of a common felon of person. The execution of Warner will go on next Tuesday and will probably be a most remarkable president.

## MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

It Originated in the United States Forty-  
one Years Ago—Its Progress.  
(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Spiritualism, as it is commonly called, which has found such hosts of believers throughout civilization, is generally supposed to have originated in the United States about forty-one years ago. It is rare that any doctrine or philosophy has gained so many and so devoted adherents in so short a time. Spiritualism has made converts in all conditions of society and in every part of the world. But, strictly speaking, the philosophy is, as its advocates claim, very old, older than history. What is recent about it is the spirit rapping phenomena, which began in 1848 in the family of John D. Fox, at the little village of Hydesville, Wayne county, N. Y.

Fox and his wife and their daughters Kate and Margaret, 9 and 12 years of age, were startled by strange rappings in different parts of their house, particularly at night. In a short time these rappings, though still unaccountable, were made intelligible. They assumed to come from spirits; they told the age of the Fox children; they answered questions negatively by one rap, affirmatively by two. They disclosed, it is said, that the remains of a murdered man were buried in the cellar of the Fox residence, and, search being made, a skeleton was found in the identical spot indicated. The name of the victim was rapped out, and inquiry revealed that, five years before, such a person had visited the house, and never been seen or heard of afterward.

The Fox family went to Rochester, where the raps occurred at the command of Kate and Margaret only, and clairvoyance, the moving of chairs, tables and other heavy pieces of furniture, with other phenomena, were manifested without visible agency. These drew attention, and forty years ago in the autumn of 1849 the Fox sisters appeared in a public hall; the phenomena were submitted to many tests, but could be traced to no human source. Public curiosity and interest were gradually aroused, and when the girls gave an exhibition of their peculiar powers the year following, in New York, the newspapers discussed the subject, and it soon became of national significance. Endless controversies were started; mediums, through whom the phenomena were presented, sprang up all over the land, and Spiritualism grew to be the burning question of the hour. Since then the new philosophy has been debated by the ablest minds in every quarter of civilization, and it has unsettled to an extraordinary degree the old beliefs, rationalistic as well as orthodox, of the whole world.

Even before the spirit rappings in the Fox family the societies of Shakers at New Lebanon, Watervliet, N. Y., and elsewhere had at the same time startling psychological experiences, wherein certain members of the fraternity would lose their proper consciousness, and the departed spirits, as was maintained, of persons of various nationalities would occupy their bodies and speak through them. Almost simultaneously Andrew Jackson Davis, a shoemaker's apprentice at Poughkeepsie, developed through mesmerism wonderful clairvoyant abilities. Although uneducated, he was qualified, by report, to speak freely and eloquently on medical, spiritual and scientific topics.

While in the mesmeric state he declared he had intercourse with invisible beings, and was instructed as to his place and duties as a teacher of the new tenets. He likewise dictated, under the same conditions, hundreds and hundreds of pages on a diversity of supernumundane themes, an odd compound of eloquence, mysticism and absurdity. These were afterwards published with the title, "The Principles of Nature Her Divine Revelations and a Voice to Mankind." The work had an immense sale and met with the most contradictory criticism. Davis thereafter wrote, in his normal mind, many volumes of a similar character (they all denied the supernatural authority of the Scriptures), the "Great Harmonia" and his autobiography attracting the most notice.

Of the innumerable mediums that have appeared here and abroad within the last forty years, none has won such a reputation as Home (Daniel Douglas), a native of Scotland, who came to America when only 9 with an adopted aunt. Spiritism was first introduced to him from his earliest consciousness, and he remembered seeing at 13 a companion of his boyhood some years dead. At 17 he became a regular medium, and continued to be such until his death, which occurred recently. He lived in New York state and in New England up to 1855; he was then 20—doing, beside the things that general mediums do, many novelties.

During the last thirty years of his life he made Europe his home. In Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg he created a great stir. He was presented to the emperor of the French, the czar and the pope, and received many superb gifts from crowned heads and the nobility. Having joined the Roman Catholic church, he was after war expelled from Rome when it was the City of the South, under the papal domination, for practicing spiritualism. He was a big lion in London, where he was called the Spiritual Medium, and was so often summoned for the propagation of his doctrine. There he formed as a defendant in a noted lawsuit, a woman of wealth having given him a large amount of property and then sought to recover it, which she finally did. Two Russian women of rank were successively his wives, one of them, who died in southern France, leaving him a son, now near 30. The most remarkable experiences and adventures were his in the Old World capitals, remaining one of the strange events of Calisto, St. Germain and Ben Hur in the last century.

Mediums generally have enjoyed a local reputation, flourished for a while, and then disappeared from the public view. Home, however, made a noise in two hemispheres, and drew the world's eyes to the last. JENNIE HENRI BROWN.

## CONFERENCES IN EUROPE.

Consul General Raine Does Not Think War  
Imminent—France and Germany  
Should Be Friends.

BAITON, Sept. 15.—Fréd. Raine, lately consul general at Berlin, has arrived from Europe. Speaking of affairs in Europe Mr. Raine said that he does not think a war imminent, but believes that the smallest spark may at any moment cause a disastrous conflagration. The conservatives of France and Germany do not desire war, he says, but Russia's ambition and pan-slavistic agitation may lead to it any moment. Mr. Raine entertains the opinion that France and Germany should be friends, instead of enemies, as he considers Russia and the semi-barbarian elements under the scepter of the czar the dangerous antagonists of both. With the Russians war means the ascendancy of autocratic ideas, the death knell of Republicanism and constitutional government. The thinking men of France are not blind to the objects of Russia and show but little inclination to encourage the cry of revenge against Germany, rather believing that sooner or later something may turn up to establish an entente cordiale between Germany and France.

Mr. Raine fears that the immense war preparations of all Europe and the tremendous cost of armament and consequent taxation may lead to exhaustion and an appeal to arms, precipitating war against the wishes of all true friends of progress and civilization.

**A GIGANTIC SYNDICATE**  
Being Formed to Protect Themselves  
Against the English Beer Syndicate.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—The American brewers have projected a gigantic syndicate or pool to protect themselves against the encroachments of the English beer syndicate. Mr. Charles Merkel, of New York, vice president of the Kraus-Merkel Malting company, is now in this city attending a meeting of the directors of that organization. Mr. Merkel's business brings him into intimate relations with the brewers. In an interview he said: "There will be formed a gigantic stock company that will buy up or control all the more important breweries of the country. Its capital stock will be \$100,000,000. The brewers of St. Louis have already organized to this end and are ready to join the combine. The important brewing centers, New York, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans and Kansas City, will be visited and brought into the scheme."

Capt. Frederick Habst, president of the Habst Brewing company, August Cihleim, of the Schlitz company, Valentine Blatz, and other brewers of this city have expressed themselves in favor of the projected combine.

**Fight Between Whites and Blacks.**  
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15.—A Herald special from Lawrenceville, Ill., says: This town was the scene of a desperate fight between whites and blacks last night. County Judge Eams arrested a negro on the street for running amuck with a knife. The negroes attempted to rescue the prisoner and the whites went to Eams' assistance. There was a hard fight, but the whites won, and landed four negroes in jail. The negroes rallied again, broke in the jail and rescued the prisoners. The whites organized and in the fight that followed Judge Eams was shot, but not fatally, and two negroes were killed. About a dozen were wounded on both sides. The ring leader was captured and put in jail. A posse, armed with Winchester, surrounded the jail last night and the negroes fled panic-stricken from the town.

**Mysterious Death.**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Frederick Doty, a 15 years, was brought to the New York hospital yesterday morning in an unconscious condition and died before he could be taken into the hospital. Three young men who were with him stated that Doty had injured his head by falling on a curb-stone. All of the young men had been drinking and there seems to be some mystery connected with the case. An autopsy showed that Doty's death was caused by a fall or a blow. His companions were taken in charge by the police, but afterwards released. The deceased was a son of John E. Doty, dealer in rubber goods at No. 65 Broome row, who is now at Chicago at the moment home.

**Steamers Delayed.**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—On account of the heavy fog that hung over the lower bay Saturday none of the transatlantic steamships put to sea. The Ithiria, the Lacampagne and the Urmessia lay over night at anchor in Gravesend bay and went to sea early Sunday morning. The Adam from Rotterdam and the Slavonia from Hamburg worked their way through the fog safely and reached their docks about 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The Aurania from Liverpool and Labouge from Havre did not reach their docks until Sunday evening.

**St. Joseph's Repaired in Part.**  
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 15.—The main building of the New Lea exposition is on fire; the place is too far away for the fire department to reach. At 12 o'clock the fire is still raging, with a probability of going on several hours. The probable loss will be from \$75,000 to \$150,000. There were about 5,000 people on the grounds when the fire started and no one has any idea how the fire originated.

The main building is a total loss. All the exhibits and booths are destroyed. The fine steel car which is on exhibition was also destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$250,000. It is on an \$50,000.

**A Disunited Delegation.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The delegate from Honduras to the International American congress is Gerónimo Zelazky. He will arrive in New York City by the Pacific Mail steamer from Aguaymal about the middle of the month. He is an eminent lawyer, and has the most distinguished reputation in that country, and has filled the position of minister of foreign relations at home for several years past.

**Fastest Train Ever Made.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The new cruiser Baltimore, a fast train, made her trial trip, in which she averaged 29.240 knots an hour for three hours, and developed 10,000 horse power, which is 1,000 in excess of rated performance. It is claimed that this makes her the fastest man-of-war afloat.

**Marina Men's Luck.**  
DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—Professor J. Weiss, one of the ablest and wealthiest citizens of New York, late president and manager of the Arkansas Savings bank, is now with \$17,000 of other people's money. He was a man of example, habits and an escapee causes the greatest surprise.

## 5/4 HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5A LABEL  
Manufactured by W. M. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia, who  
make the famous Horse Blanket Blankets.



"Don't ask me to mend it. Take it back and get a 5/4."

**FREE**—Get from your dealer free, the 5/4 Book. It has handsome pictures and valuable information about horses.

Two or three dollars for a 5/4 Horse Blanket will make your horse worth more and eat less to keep warm.

Ask for  
5/4 Five Mile  
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30 other styles at prices to suit everybody. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us.

**For Old and Young.**

Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.

## Tutt's Pills

Give tone to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder. To these organs their strengthening qualities are wonderful, causing them to perform their functions as in youth.

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Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

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**CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.**

The great remedy for Consumption, and Tasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

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A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send 25c. for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my UNFAILING REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

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**Hair, Husk and Sea Grass Mattresses**

**and the original Woven Wire Mattress**

**AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.**

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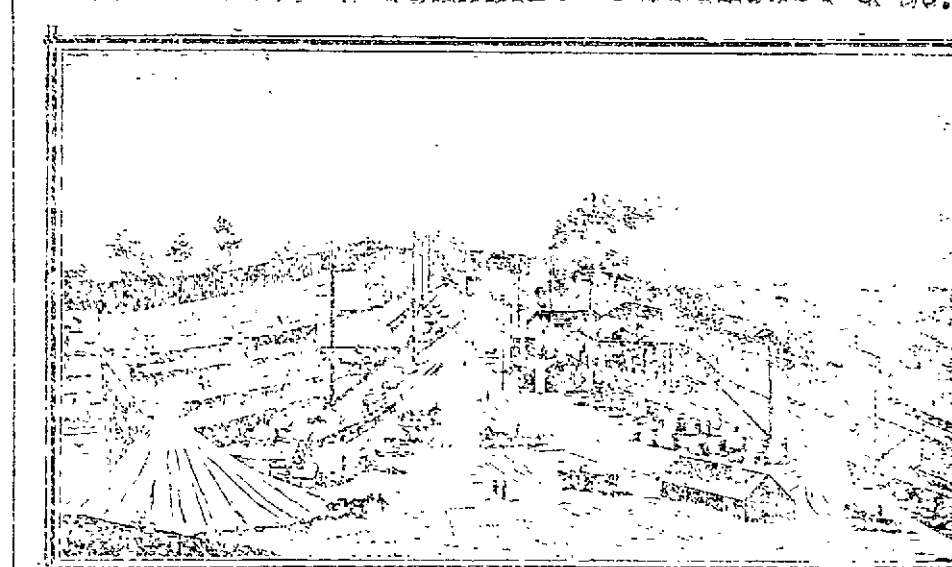
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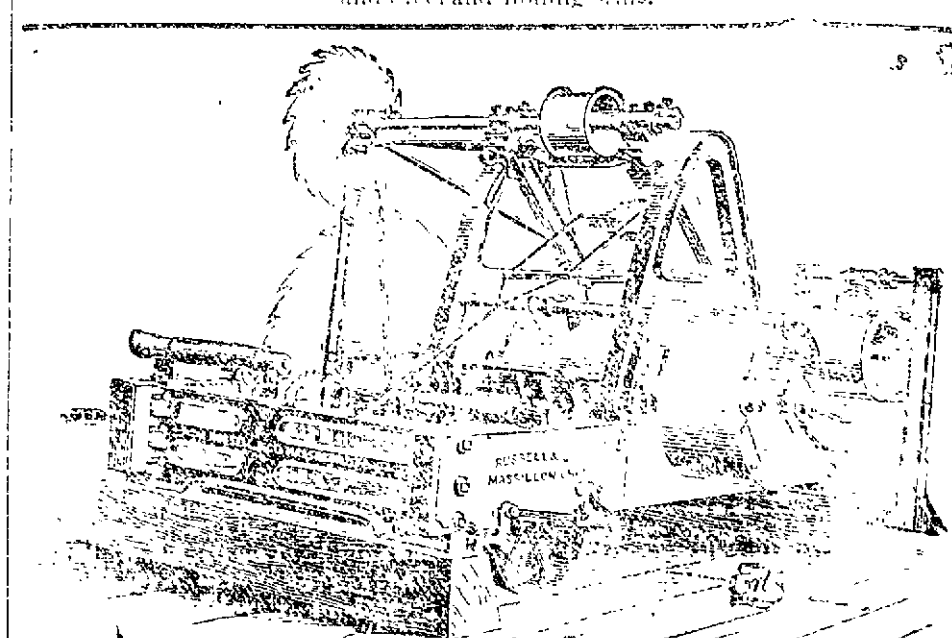
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